

GERMAN COURT TO TRY THE KAISER; WHAT WOULD IT BE—A WHITEWASH?

PARIS newspapers assert, on advice from Berlin, that Germany is organizing a high court and that one of the duties of the court will be to try former emperor William and the former crown prince Frederick William. Dispatches do not state what charges are to be preferred. There is a multiplicity of possibilities, a wide field for selection.

The charges favor the gravest charges possible to bring responsibility for the war, for the crimes committed in France and Belgium and for the horrors of submarine warfare. These could be brought against the former emperor. Only accusations of relatively minor importance could be brought against the former crown prince. He had been a most militaristic atmosphere and he longed for war and doubtless exerted upon his father all his influence to bring about the war of conquest. That is about as far as any responsibility could be imputed to him.

What is this trial to be, a whitewash?

If not a whitewash, is it a German trick to save the former emperor and his son from the consequences of possible trials in the future in some court of the foreign nations on charges of murder?

Through generations the German masses were schooled to the discipline of authority. For every grade, rank and class there was a commander and above all stood the emperor. All Germans were taught from infancy to love, revere and obey him. His that feeling being superseded by angry conviction that it was he who sent millions of Germans to death and maimed, starved and ruined other millions? If so, trial might go hard with him. But if Germany still see the aura about the head of their former ruler, if they regard him as merely unfortunate in that he failed to win the war, the trial would be a farce. Intense public sentiment influences courts.

Documentary evidence fixing criminal responsibility for the war and the conduct thereof upon the former emperor may be available in the governmental office. As for verbal testimony against him, it could be furnished by Wilhelm's intimates, the army and navy clique by which he was surrounded. Would not those friends prove of poor memory? The only chance would be that, in order to prevent Wilhelm from shouldering the responsibility off upon the general staff, members of that staff might think to forestall him by telling all they know.

It would be very easy for adherents of the old regime so to engineer the trial that nothing conclusive could be proved. It is easy to imagine the outcome of such a trial might be a sentence of confinement of the former emperor and his son on one of their German estates with guards roundabout to prevent their escape—also to insure their safety from enemies on the outside—but with nothing to prevent the ex-royal prisoners from living in all comfort until some fitting time for their release.

Trial by a German court would forestall demands by the allied powers for extradition of the Hohenzollerns from Holland for trial. Trial by the allies would mean for the Hohenzollerns either death or punishment to utterly ruin them. In spite of what some legal authorities have said as to the impossibility of extraditing and trying Wilhelm, the idea has not been abandoned in the allied countries and reports state the peace conference has given it much consideration.

So if Germany were promptly to present Holland a requisition for Wilhelm Hohenzollern and his son Friedrich Wilhelm, and were to secure their extradition, it might be the means of saving their lives.

Would Holland honor the requisition? Unquestionably yes, and all the more quickly if the Hohenzollerns made no fight against it. The latter would make no objection if they were in on the deal.

Here is a question for students of international law:

Visiting In Great Salt Lake City In The Pioneer Days C. R. Morehead Tells of A Battle With Grizzly Bear

REMINISCING on life in the early West, Charles R. Morehead today tells of his visit during 1858 in Salt Lake City, Utah, and of his return to Leavenworth, Kansas, through the Indian country, his second round trip between Leavenworth and the far west. At Leavenworth he entered business in 1853 and remained there until 1874.

Monday, The Herald will tell of Mr. Morehead's entertainment of Gen. U. Grant and Gen. Phil Sheridan at Fort Leavenworth, while mayor of that city, and will print a facsimile of a letter written by Gen. Grant to Mr. Morehead.

Continuing his reminiscences, Mr. Morehead says:

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The Call For Volunteers

THE army's call for 50,000 volunteers for service in Europe causes something of a thrill. It has been a long time since we have had a call for volunteers. We had become accustomed to the selective service plan so thoroughly that all the curbs had been taken off the idea of conscription.

The call has a warlike sound, because we have always thought of calls for volunteers in connection with war. This is association of ideas and nothing more, for we are informed that the volunteers are to be sent to Europe merely as replacements for the soldiers who are being discharged.

It has an attractive side, too. The opportunity to see something of France, Germany and possibly England and Belgium with all expenses paid by Uncle Sam will be appealing to many young men who have not had that privilege heretofore. It offers a strong inducement to rejoin the colors to those men who have lately been discharged without having seen foreign service, particularly to those who have not been able as yet to find employment.

The chances are that little difficulty will be encountered in recruiting the 50,000.

Deport Them

ABOUT 600 interned enemy aliens are to be set free by the department of justice. About 1800 others, interned German seamen and others of a more or less dangerous class, are to be sent back to Germany, and about 900 dangerous criminals, propagandists, spy suspects and others of similar kind, are to be held in internment camps indefinitely.

While in these camps, the interned men receive excellent food and clothing; are given work by which they are earning money to buy luxuries or save up for future use; are provided with books, papers and recreation of various kinds. They "live soft." That looks like putting a premium on criminality.

These dangerous aliens include many I. W. W. members and Socialists of the most radical type. Why furnish them with an easy living any longer? Of course they should not be set at large in the United States to commit more evil acts.

Deport them to Germany or Russia; that's the idea.

Warm weather is coming. Things in the front yard are starting to grow. The hose must be brought out and put to use. In short, it's getting to that time of year when El Pasoans would appreciate a cheaper water rate. Why penalize people for beautifying their premises and the city?

The time is coming when these Republican wheel horses of New Mexico who killed suffrage are going to develop glanders, spavin, heaves and otherwise be disqualified for any kind of a race.

Some stockholders will be mighty glad that Fowler farm wasn't sold until after time for paying income taxes was past.

Gamble in oil? All right. But not with the money you need for the rent or the life insurance next month.

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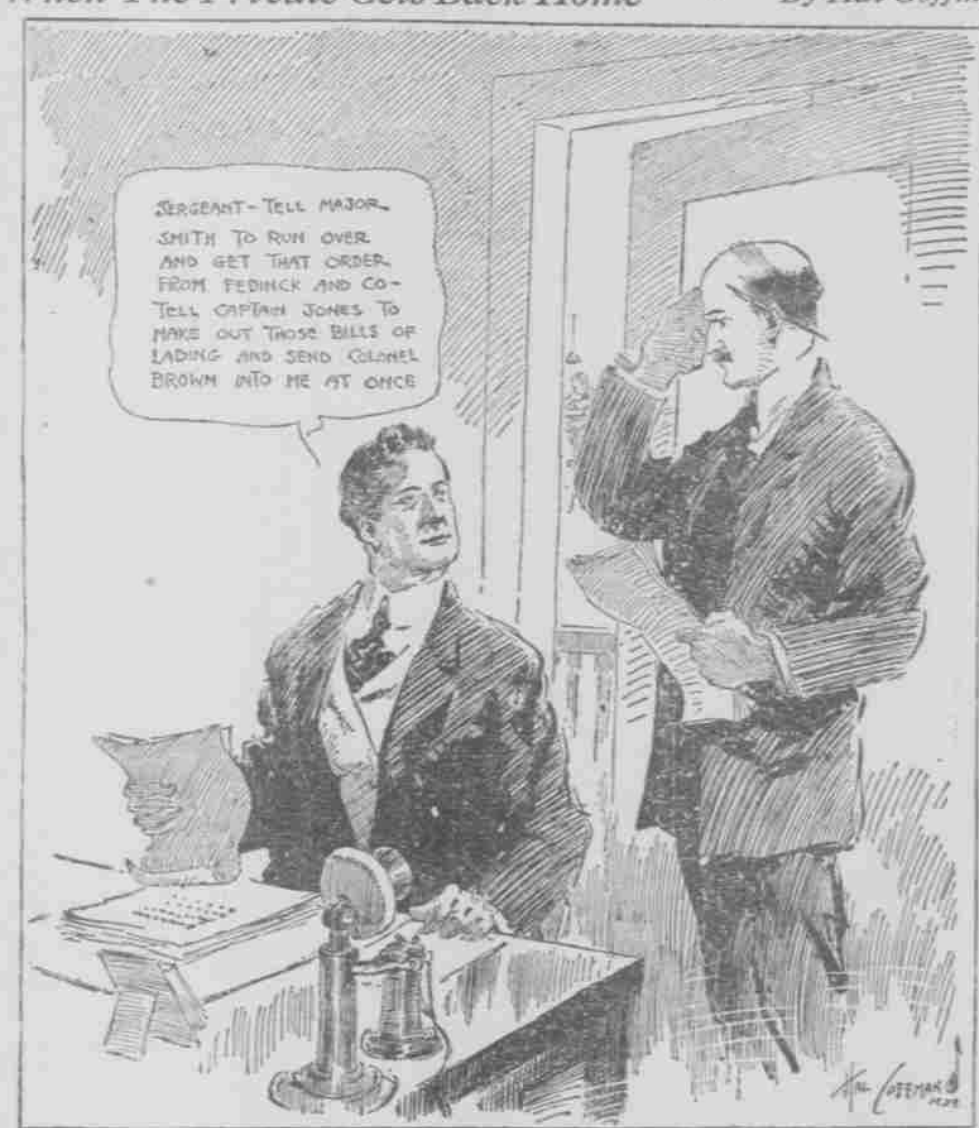
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When The Private Gets Back Home

By Hal Coffman



Little Interviews

President Bassett Discusses New Quarters For C. of C. Why Average Church Organ Fails To Function Properly

YES, there is agitation and there has been for more than a year over moving the chamber of commerce from its present location," said C. N. Bassett, the president. "As you know, many people have said that the location is too far from the center of the city and that we should be up town somewhere, off the ground floor. I am leaving the matter to the directors for decision. There is no question of the fact that the present building is costing us a lot for rent—over \$4000 a year actual outlay—but there is another point that is one of equity. When Frank Powers erected the building for the chamber of commerce, we had no place for holding public meetings and for the chamber of commerce, and for years it served as a civic center, where all meetings could be held.

"Now that we have liberty hall, the auditorium of the chamber of commerce is no longer needed. However, he would have a hard time getting it to be the chamber of commerce gave it up. The question is, would it be fair to Mr. Powers to turn the building back on his hands? It may not be the best location in the city, but it is an improvement that we cannot use it, considering the obligations we are under to Mr. Powers for having erected the building for us. I am not going to take any dish in it."

"I made the offer in jest, but they can have it," he said, "if they want it for a year. When they were discussing locations the other day, some one said something about a place on Mills street that might be secured. It was a downtown location. I said they wished to go in that direction I had a vacant store room on St. Louis street, that I would give the directors for a year free of rent. They can have it if they want it."

"One reason the pipe organ recital at the McKays home was such a treat the other evening is because the organ is kept in perfect condition," said George Daland, organist at St. Clement's and instructor in music at the high school. "The average church organ," he continued, "is usually 25 per cent deficient. There are times when an organ has to be about midnight. He was surprised, and would not believe us as to the time we left Great Salt Lake City. We then showed him the dates of letters and papers we had with us. We then traveled with him to Nebraska City, being out 47 days from the City of the Saints. With great regret I turned my faithful little mule into the company's corral, and left on the stage on the north side, through Iowa, to Joseph and Fort Leavenworth, where I engaged in the mercantile business on my own account, and remained in it for a number of years."

"The snow that winter was not so deep, and the only trouble we had was in crossing the South pass. At the Red Butte we found a camp of Arapaho Indians, but not our man Friday nor the old chief; but we were not molested, and traveled on as Camp Hope and myself had done the winter before."

We overtook Mr. Majors at Fort Laramie, in the company's quarters.

West's Brigham Young.

In the meantime Mr. Majors arrived, and after all the trains not in and were disposed of he returned to the state with a light covered spring wagon and three men. He left about the middle of December.

Nothing comes 't these who wait unless they've done a lot of advance work. The fellow that wants 't be as common as an ole shoe these days has 't go some.

Rippling Rhymes

Walt Mason

Rural Delivery

IN winter, when the tempests rage, I sit in my unpolished cage, before a cherry blaze, and think about the postman bold who, in the blizzard raw and cold, undaunted goes their ways. I see them as from town they go, to journey 20 miles or so, over beastly country roads, and wish I had J. Milton's lyre, that I might sing, with proper fire, some eulogistic ode. When wintry tempest rips and tears, we snuggle down in cozy chairs, and read detective tales; but on his route the postman goes, and faces every wind that blows, and all the tinhorn gales. Through every kind of mistfall storm, while others bask in houses warm, the postman has to chase; the sheet is made of frozen rain, and where it hits it leaves a pain—all day it swats his face. The snow lands on him by the neck, the rain is running down his neck, Dame Nature's mauling tears; still, still he is in his car. He earns a hundred bones a day; alas, alas, his meager pay deserves the country's scorn; his children cry in vain for pie, for he has just enough to buy his pony hay and corn.

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Some Chips From the Editorial Block; Thoughts From the Staff Typewriters

(Contributed by Herald Editorial and Reportorial Force).

"I heartily approve of the idea of giving every enlisted man his gas mask and a kick that resembles the historic real thing. From the middle west I hear reports of running sweet clear through a cross separator, which results in something unusual. They call it 'Jersey lightning,' for two reasons. I suspect the cow and the kick. The drink that W. J. H. made famous—grape juice, yeast and water and then just a few brief days—in the one most often mentioned. I have not met it face to face yet, but I cannot doubt that it is almost real."

"El Paso's double blazon fire system is, I think, one of the best indications of the advancement of the city," said H. G. Jones, of Beaumont, Tex. "The double blazon system calls for more firemen than are now on the rolls of the present department, but it will insure greater efficiency in fire fighting. El Paso has an ultra modern fire department and there is little wonder that this city has the cheapest fire rate in the entire state."

"My daughter and I left our home at Boston, Quebec, on September 10, said L. L. McCarty, and have traveled 10,407 miles in a 'John Henry' since that time. Our touring has been over the north and west, and although we found the roads in a much better condition than we expected, still we didn't find paved highways all across the United States. After a few hours in El Paso, we will have for New Orleans and will return through the east to Quebec. We expect to be on the road three months longer."

"Telegraph service is terrible," said John M. Gregory. "The other day I sent a telegram to San Antonio, a death message, at 10:20, and about an hour later I sent another one, and when I got to San Antonio, the party to whom I sent both messages, said they got there at the same time, and I looked at them and they were stamped 11:41. The government has done more harm than good in taking over the telegraph companies. There is no competition now."

"Prohibition will be in effect in a short time, and already many oldtime rippers are coming to light for making light wines and beverages," said Arthur Milling, a famous saloon man of Williams, Ariz. "I have been giving this matter considerable attention of late, and it is surprising with what ease liquor, wines, ales and beer could be made with home grown ingredients and how widespread the custom must have been among our people. After a conversation with a man from Georgia, I found his ideas so interesting that I have started a within the law yet home brew. I am sure that it will become very popular. It is made simply by taking a red hot poker into a glass of hard cider, after the manner of mulled wine, and stirring it for five or six minutes, and each bottle and saloon has to be in the state."

It has not been decided whether Mr. Baker was inspecting the country's defenses or putting off a league of nations propaganda tour.

It's about time that president Wilson, commuter between Washington and Paris, spends a week-end in America!

It is a question of debate as to whether a large bronze woman dislikes a fluffy little blond most or whether a fluffy little blond dislikes a large brunet most.

Things in this world were not meant to be perfect and perhaps a drive down the county road on a moonlight evening this summer would be the next perfection with the odds about the five-mile bridge.

"Letter written by Martha Washington brings \$110," (headline). How much will one of Wilson's famous notes to the one-time German emperor bring in '29 year?

Much type is wasted deciding whether a second-story burglar named Lopez, leading man for Villie outfront band, is alive or dead. As a matter of fact, who cares?

Three difficult things to understand: League of nations, Bolshevism and the decorated arms of returning soldiers.

A sympathetic speculation of the many sighs for bygone days of flowing beads is entirely lacking among the feminine citizenship of El Paso.

A San Francisco judge gave a woman a divorce because her husband

When The Private Gets Back Home

By Hal Coffman

More Truth Than Poetry

By JAMES J. MONTAGUE



Hope Springs Eternal.

A Jugular reposed beside The Adriatic sea, And like the rising, rippling tide His whiskers billowed free. "I'm going to have a million ships, Said he, 'to sail the brine. No nation's commerce shall eclipse The trade that will be mine. With what these galleons supply I shall be clothed and fed." "And where'll you get these ships?" asked I. "From Uncle Sam," he said!

"MY navy," said the Jugular, Continuing his theme, "Will kick the ships the Serbians have, And that's no idle dream. They'll be supplied with guns and men, And food and drink beside, And I shall use them now and then To vindicate my pride. All other nations I'll defy When I am on the sea." "And where'll you get the navy?" asked I. "From Uncle Sam," said he!

"AND I'll have money," he resumed, "When he had caught his breath. No more hereafter I'll be doomed To work or starve to death. I'll fill my treasury with gold, A vast and goodly sum, And curious nations shall behold How rich I have become. And I shall live on cake and pie Instead of beans and bread." "And where'll you get this gold?" asked I. "From Uncle Sam," he said!

HE NEVER IS, BUT'S ALWAYS TO BE, DEAD. EVEN Adeline Patti had nothing on the Demon Rum in the matter of farewell appearances.

ACCORDING TO THE DOCTRINE OF PROBABILITIES. IF WE keep insisting at Paris that we want nothing, the first thing we know we shall get it.

OH, WHAT A FALL WAS THERE! BUT yesterday the word of the Demon Rum might have stood against the world; now he would be satisfied with 25 percent beer.

NEVER! Of course the doctrine of self-determination does not apply to congress.

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